Remarks

This is in response to the Office Action dated September 20, 2006 in which claims 1-16 were rejected. Claims 1-16 are pending in this application. In light of the foregoing amendments and following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests advancement of this application to allowance.

A. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 1-7, and 15-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically, the Office Action asserts that "the home page being a starting page for the user interface on the pump" is not supported by the detailed description. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The phrase "home page" is used in the specification. One definition of a "home page" is a starting page. Attached as Exhibit A to this Response is an excerpt from the Computer Dictionary, Third Edition, published by Microsoft Press (1997). Pages 235-236 include two definitions of the phrase "home page." The first definition provided is, "1. A document intended to serve as a starting point in a hypertext system, especially the World Wide Web. A home page is called a start page in Microsoft Internet Explorer." The second definition is, "2. An entry page for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site."

As used in the present application, the phrase home page is not limited to the specific embodiments of web pages and web sites referenced in these definitions. This is apparent from the specification, because the user interface on which the home page is displayed is not limited to the display of web pages or web sites. However, the definitions provided above show that the phrase is commonly used to describe a starting page.

Therefore, although the words "starting page" do not appear in the specification, they are within the scope of the term "home page." This language was added to the claims to clarify the original intended meaning of the claim and the original intended scope of the claims, as previously explained in the Response mailed on July 5, 2006. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1-7 and 15-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 should be withdrawn.

B. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Campbell et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2005/0137530), in view of Estes et al., (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0114836). The applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

1. Claim 1 and its Dependent Claims

Claim 1 sets forth a method of configuring a programmable pump that includes a combination of generating a user interface having a plurality of pages, at least one of the pages being a home page that is a starting page for the user interface on the pump, and displaying a banner in the home page.

The Office Action admits that the Campbell patent fails to teach a home page being a starting page for the user interface, and therefore the Estes patent is supplied to fill this deficiency. However, the Estes patent also fails to teach or suggest a home page as a starting page for the user interface.

The Office Action asserts that the Estes patent discloses a home page at FIG. 6 and in the corresponding text. However, FIG. 6 displays a variety of pages that can be displayed, but does not describe any of the pages as being a starting page of the user interface. Paragraph 0073 states "FIG. 6 is a flow chart illustrating a suspend function embodiment of the invention. Upon selecting the suspend function, the user is presented with a menu to select the period for suspension." Thus, FIG. 6 illustrates what happens after selecting a suspend function. It does not teach or suggest a banner.

A main menu page is also shown in FIG. 6, but there is no teaching or suggestion that the main menu is a starting page of the user interface. For the sake of argument and with out admission, even if the main menu is a starting page, it merely lists predefined functions. There is no suggestion or motivation to add a banner. In fact, the main menu appears to take all of the usable space within the screen and do not leave room for a banner. Furthermore, the Estes patent does not teach or suggest displaying a banner on a home page.

Therefore, the applicant respectfully submits that neither cited reference discloses a home page that is a starting page for the user interface on the pump, and displaying a banner in the home page and thus no combination of the references will result in the combination of elements set forth in independent claim 1 (and its dependent claims). Even if they did, there is no teaching or other motivation to combine them. The applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

2. Claim 8 and its Dependent Claims

Claim 8 is directed to a pump for delivering insulin including memory, a screen, and a processor. The memory stores a user-defined banner. The processor is in data communication with the memory and the screen, the processor programmed to retrieve the banner from the memory and display the banner on the screen, wherein the banner identifies the pump as an insulin pump.

In rejecting claim 8, the Office Action states that the Campbell patent illustrates in FIGS. 16 and 22 a user-defined banner identifying the programmable pump as an insulin pump. The Office Action admits that the Campbell patent does not teach or suggest a home page being a starting page. In addition, the Campbell patent also fails to teach or suggest a user-defined banner and a banner identifying the programmable pump as an insulin pump.

The Campbell patent contains no teaching, discussion, or suggestion of a user-defined banner. FIG. 16 illustrates an insulin type selection window for selecting the type of insulin to be used with the pump. FIG. 22 illustrates a status screen (see paragraph 0040) displaying current status information of an infusion pump. The status screen includes as one item of the display the insulin type selected in FIG. 16. This is in contrast to the language of claim8, which recites a user-defined banner. The insulin type is not a user-defined banner, but rather a user-selected insulin type which can be displayed as one of many items of a status screen.

The Campbell patent also contains no teaching, discussion, or suggestion of a banner identifying the programmable pump as an insulin pump. To provide support for this rejection, the Office Action references the code "U100U" as displayed in the first line of the screen of FIG. 22. This code does not identify the programmable pump as an insulin pump, but rather identifies

the type of insulin that the pump is currently configured to use. U100U is not an identifier of an insulin pump.

Therefore, the applicant respectfully submit that neither reference teaches or suggests a user-defined banner and no combination of the references can result in the combination of elements set forth in claim 8 (and its dependent claims). Even if they did, there is no teaching or other motivation to combine them. The applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of this rejection.

3. Claims 15 and 16

Claims 15 and 16 are directed to a pump for delivering insulin. The pump includes a data port, memory, a screen, and a processor. The processor is programmed to generate a user interface having a plurality of pages including a home page. The home page is a starting page for the user interface on the pump.

However, as described herein, neither the Campbell patent nor the Estes patent teach or suggest a home page, the home page being a starting page for the user interface. Therefore, the applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection.

Conclusion

In view of this Response, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of the pending claims and advancement of this application to allowance. There may be additional reasons that the subject matter is patentably distinct from the cited references, in addition to those discussed herein. Applicant reserves the right to raise any such arguments in the future.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would advance the prosecution of the application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,
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Microsoft Press
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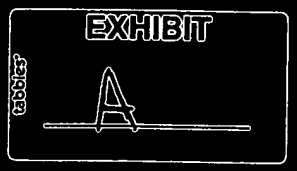
Third Edition

Microsoft Press



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RAM. *See also* cache, hard disk, RAM. **2.** A successful retrieval of a record matching a query in a database. *See also* query (definition 1), record[1]. **3.** Retrieval of a document, such as a home page, from a Web site.

.hk \dot`H-K´\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Hong Kong.

HKEY \H´kē\ *n.* Short for **h**andle **key.** In Windows 95, a handle to a Registry key in which configuration information is stored. Each key leads to subkeys containing configuration information that, in earlier versions of Windows, was stored in .ini files. For example, the handle key HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Control Panel leads to the subkey for the Windows Desktop. *See also* handle (definition 1).

HLS \H`L-S´\ *n.* Acronym for **h**ue-**l**ightness-**s**aturation. *See* HSB.

HMA \H`M-A´\ *n. See* high memory area.

.hn \dot`H-N´\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Honduras.

Hollerith tabulating/recording machine \hol´ər-ith ta`byə-lā-tēng-rə-kōr´dēng mə-shēn\ *n.* An electromechanical machine invented by Herman Hollerith in the late 1800s for processing data supplied in the form of holes punched at predetermined locations in cards. Contacts made through the holes completed electrical circuits, allowing signals to be passed to counting and tabulating devices. This machine is considered to have reduced the time required to finish the 1890 U.S. census by two-thirds. Such machines were manufactured in the early 1900s by Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company, which eventually became the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

hologram \hol´ə-gram`\ *n.* A three-dimensional image record created by holography. The hologram consists of a light interference pattern preserved in a medium such as photographic film. When suitably illuminated, it produces an image that changes its appearance as the viewer changes viewing angle. *See also* holography.

holography \hə-lo´grə-fē`\ *n.* A method of producing three-dimensional visual images by recording light interference patterns on a medium such as photographic film, creating a hologram.

holy war \hō´lē wōr`\ *n.* **1.** A widespread and acrimonious debate among computer professionals over some aspect of the computer field, such as the debate over use of the GOTO statement in programming or that over big-endian versus little-endian data storage. **2.** An argument in a mailing list, newsgroup, or other forum over some emotional and controversial topic, such as abortion or Northern Ireland. Introducing a holy war that is off the purported topic of the forum is considered a violation of netiquette.

home \hōm\ *n.* A beginning position, such as the top left corner of a character-based display, the left end of a line of text, cell A1 of a spreadsheet, or the top of a document.

homebrew \hōm´brōō\ *n.* Hardware or software developed by an individual at home or by a company for its own use rather than as a commercial product, such as hardware developed by electronics hobbyists when microcomputers first appeared in the 1970s.

home computer \hōm` kəm-pyōō´tər\ *n.* A personal computer designed and priced for use in the home.

home directory \hōm` dər-ek´tər-ē\ *n.* A directory associated with a user account under UNIX. The home directory is the current directory when the user first logs in, and the user can return to it by entering the command *cd* (change directory) without a pathname. The user's files will ordinarily be stored in the home directory and its descendants.

homegrown software \hōm`grōn soft´wâr\ *n.* Software developed by an individual at home rather than in a professional environment. Most public-domain and shareware programs are created this way.

Home key \hōm´ kē\ *n.* A key, found on most keyboards, whose function usually involves sending the cursor to some type of home position in an application. *See also* home.

home office \hōm` of´əs\ *n.* **1.** An office set up within a residence. **2.** The main headquarters of a company.

home page \hōm´pāj\ *n.* **1.** A document intended to serve as a starting point in a hypertext system,

especially the World Wide Web. A home page is called a *start page* in Microsoft Internet Explorer. **2.** An entry page for a set of Web pages and other files in a Web site.

home record \hōm´ rek`ərd\ *n. See* header record.

homogeneous environment \hō-mō-jē`nē-əs en-vīr´ən-mənt, en-vī´ərn-mənt\ *n.* A computing milieu, usually within an organization, in which only one manufacturer's hardware and one manufacturer's software are used. *Compare* heterogeneous environment.

homogeneous network \hō-mō-jē`nē-əs net´-wərk\ *n.* A network on which all the hosts are similar and only one protocol is used.

hook \ho͝ok\ *n.* A location in a routine or program in which the programmer can connect or insert other routines for the purpose of debugging or enhancing functionality.

horizontal blanking interval \hōr`ə-zon-təl blan´-kēng in-tər-vəl\ *n. See* blanking, horizontal retrace.

horizontal flyback \hōr`ə-zon-təl flī´bak\ *n. See* horizontal retrace.

horizontal market software \hōr-ə-zon`təl mär`-kət soft´wâr\ *n.* Application programs, such as word processors, that can be used in all types of business, as opposed to those geared for a certain industry.

horizontal retrace \hōr`ə-zon-təl rē´trās\ *n.* The movement of the electron beam in a raster-scan video display from the right end of one scan line to the left end (the beginning) of the next. During horizontal retrace, the electron beam is turned off, so the time required for the beam to move is called the horizontal blanking interval. *See also* blanking. *Compare* vertical retrace.

horizontal scrolling \hōr`ə-zon-təl skrō´lēng\ *n.* A feature of programs such as word processors and spreadsheets that enables the user to scroll left and right to display information beyond the horizontal limits of the screen (or window, in a graphical user interface).

horizontal synchronization \hōr`ə-zon-təl sēn`-krə-nə-zā´shən\ *n.* On raster displays, the timing produced by a signal that controls the sweep of the display's electron beam as it moves from left to right and back again to form an image line by line. The horizontal synchronization signal is usually controlled by a circuit known as a phase-locked loop, which maintains a constant precise frequency so that a clear image is formed.

host \hōst\ *n.* The main computer in a system of computers or terminals connected by communications links.

host adapter \hōst´ ə-dap`tər\ *n.* A device for connecting a peripheral to the main computer, typically in the form of an expansion card. *Also called* controller, host bus adapter.

host bus adapter \hōst´ bus ə-dap`tər\ *n. See* host adapter.

host language \hōst´ lang`wəj\ *n.* **1.** The machine language of a CPU. **2.** A high-level language that is specifically supported by an operating system with its toolbox routines and native development systems.

host name \hōst´ nām\ *n.* The name of a specific server on a specific network within the Internet, leftmost in the complete host specification. For example, www.microsoft.com indicates the server called "www" within the network at Microsoft Corporation.

host not responding \hōst` not rə-spon´dēng\ *n.* An error message issued by an Internet client indicating that the computer to which a request has been sent is refusing the connection or is otherwise unavailable to respond to the request.

host timed out \hōst` tīmd out´\ *n.* An error condition that occurs when a remote system fails to respond within a reasonable amount of time (a few minutes) during an exchange of data over a TCP connection. This condition may mean that the remote system has crashed or been disconnected from the network. The error message the user sees may or may not be phrased in this manner. *See also* TCP. *Compare* host not responding.

host unreachable \hōst` un-rē´chə-bl\ *n.* An error condition that occurs when the particular computer to which the user wishes to connect over a TCP/IP network cannot be accessed on its LAN because it is either down or disconnected from the network. The error message the user sees may or may not be phrased in this manner. *See also* TCP/IP.

hot \hot\ *adj.* Of special or urgent interest, or deemed popular.

hot carrier diode Schottky diode.

hot docking \hot´ attaching a laptop while the comput activating the doc other functions. *S*

hot insertion \ho of a device or car tem. Many newer PCMCIA cards. F hot insertion to r

HotJava \hot´jav´ by Sun Microsyst Java application pages. *See also* a

hot key[1] \hot´ k of keystrokes th program, often (TSR) program c face. *See also* TS

hot key[2] \hot´ program by pre

hot link \hot´ between two p program to mak occur in the fir processor or d update a do obtained from *See* hyperlink.

hotlist \hot´list\ items, such as which the user pages is called igator and Lyn in Microsoft In

hot plugging \ allows equipm device, such a powered on.

hot spot \hot´ pointer, such a or the interse marks the exa mouse action.

hot swapping ging.